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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, OF KENTUCKY.

BY FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

In memoirs of individuals of distinction, it is usual to look back to their ancestry. The feeling is universal which prompts us to learn something of even an ordinary acquaintance in whom interest is felt. It will indulge, therefore, only a natural and proper curiosity to introduce the subject of this notice by a short account of a family whose striking traits survive in him so remarkably.

General Butler's grandfather, Thomas Butler, was born 6th April, 1728, in Kilkenny, Ireland. He married there in 1742. Three of his five sons who attained manhood, Richard, William, and Thomas, were born about Pierce, the father of General William O. Butler, and Edward, the youngest son, were born in Pennsylvania. It is remarkable that all these men, and all their immediate male descendants, with a single exception, were engaged in the military service of this country.

The eldest, Richard, was Lieutenant colonel of Morgan's celebrated rifle regiment, and to him it owed much of the high character that gave it a name of its own, apart from the other corps of the revolution. The cool disciplined valor which gave steady and deadly direction to the rifles of this regiment, was derived principally from this officer, who drilled and led them to the field of his men. He was promoted to the full command of a regiment some time during the war, and in that capacity commanded it at Wayne's fort in the attack on Stony Point. About the year [illegible] he was appointed major general. [illegible]

[illegible] William Butler, the second son, was an officer throughout the revolutionary war, rose to the rank of colonel, and was in many of the severest battles. He was the favorite of the family, and was lauded by his race as the handsomest and boldest man in battle they had ever known. When the army was greatly reduced in rank and file, and there were many superfluous officers, they organized themselves into a separate corps, and elected him to the command. General Washington declined receiving this novel corps of commissioned soldiers, but, in a proud testimonial, did honor to their devoted patriotism.

Of Thomas Butler, the third son, we glean the following facts from the American Biographical Dictionary. In the year 1775, while he was a student of law in the office of the eminent Judge Wilson of Philadelphia, he left his pursuit and joined the army as a volunteer. He soon obtained the command of a company, in which he continued to the close of the revolutionary war. He was in about every action fought in the middle state during the war. At the battle of Brandywine he received a wound in the leg, which lamed him for life. He was with Gen. Gates at the capture of Burgoyne; and the country were every man who can shoulder a musket." It was during this extraordinary zeal of the Butler family which induced Gen. Washington to make the [illegible] "The Butlers and their five sons," at his own table, while surrounded by a large party of officers. This anecdote testifies to the memory of the late Gen. Findlay, of Cumberland. A similar tribute of respect was paid to this devoted house of soldiers by Gen. Lafayette, in a letter now extant, and in the possession of a lady connected with it by marriage. [illegible] says, "When I [illegible]

From this retrospect, it will be seen that, in all the wars of the country—in the revolutionary war, in the Indian war, in the [illegible] war, and the pre-at American war—the house of Butler [illegible] in the public cause. Major General William O. Butler is now serving in the highest military station in the country, and he [illegible] in the public service. Should Mr. Madison be elected if he was one who would volunteer to run the risk of the British and Indians [illegible] Butler, without a moment's delay, took [illegible] and rushing at the enemy, [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] them from the field. One who was present [illegible] narrowly escaped [illegible] Brandywine, [illegible] valley was [illegible] Butler, [illegible] was [illegible] to see his wife [illegible] to the house, and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE BOAT HORN.

O, boatman! wind that horn again,
For never did the list'ning air
Upon its lambent bosom bear
So wild, so soft, so sweet a strain.
What though thy notes are rude and few,
By every simple boatman blown,
Yet is each pulse to nature true,
And melody in every tone.
How oft in boyhood's joyous day,
Unmindful of the lapsing hours,
I've loitered on my homeward way
By wild Ohio's brink of flowers,
While some lone boatman, from the deck,
Poured his soft numbers to that tide,
As if to charm from storm and wreck
The bear where all his fortunes ride!
Delighted Nature drank the sound,
Enchanted—Echo bore it round
In whispers soft, and softer still,
From hill, to plain, and plain to hill,
Till e'en the thoughtless, fleetest boy,
Elate with hope, and wild with joy,
Who gambol'd by the river's side,
And sported with the fretting tide,
Feels something new prevade his breast,
Chain his light step, repress his jest,
Bends o'er the flood his eager ear
To catch the sounds far off, yet dear—
Drinks the sweet draught, but knows not why
The tear of rapture fills his eye.
And can he now, to manhood grown,
Tell why those notes, simple and lone,
As on the ravished ear they fell,
Bind every sense in magic spell?
There is a tide of feeling given
To all on earth—its fount, in Heaven.
Beginning with the dewy flower,
Just ope'd in Flora's vernal bower—
Rising creation's orders through
With louder murmur, brighter hue—
That *tide* is sympathy! its ebb and flow
Give life its hues of joy and wo.
Music, the master-spirit that can move
Its waves to war, or lull them into love—
Can cheer the sinking sailor mid the wave,
And bid the soldier on! nor fear the grave—
Inspire the fainting pilgrim on his road,
And elevate his soul to claim his God.
Then, boatman! wind that horn again!
Though much of sorrow marks its strain,
Yet are its notes to sorrow dear.
What though they wake fond memory's tear!
Tears are sad memory's sacred feast,
And Rapture oft her chosen guest.

This retirement, which may almost be considered seclusion, was enjoyed by Col. Butler nearly twenty-five years, when he was called out by the democratic party to redeem, by his personal popularity, the congresstional district in which he lived. It was supposed that no one else could save it from the whigs. Like all the rest of his family—none of whom had made their military service a passport to the honors and emoluments of civil stations—he was averse to relinquish the attitude he occupied, to enter on a party struggle. The importunity of friends prevailed; and he was elected to two successive terms in Congress—absolutely refusing to be a candidate a third time. He spoke seldom in Congress; but, in two or three fine speeches, which appear in the debates, a power will be readily detected, which could have not failed to conduct to the highest distinction in that body. Taste, judgement, and eloquence characterized all his efforts in Congress. A fine manner, an agreeable voice, and the high consideration accorded to him by the members of all parties, gave him—what is the good fortune of few to obtain—an attentive and gratified audience.

General Butler's political principles have been, from his youth to the present day, uniformly democratic. Brought up in the school of opinion in which Mr. Clay was once a successful teacher, General Butler refused to yield his principles, to promote the asperations of Kentucky's champion. Neither cajolements nor threats could swerve him from the line of rectitude; and this fact accents for his having lived so much in retirement since the period of Mr. Clay's defection from his old political friends.

While he held a seat in Congress in 1841, the case of the McLeod trial came up, and General Butler delivered one of the most effective speeches which were uttered on the occasion. As it shows in strong colors his political principles, as well as furnishes a specimen of his congressional style of debate, we give an extract:

The following resolution of Mr. Floyd being under consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any officer of the army, or the Attorney General of the United States, has, since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment and trial of Alexander McLeod; and whether by any executive measures or correspondence the British government has been given to understand that Mr. McLeod will be released or surrendered; and, if so, to communicate to this House copies of the instructions and report to such officer:

Mr. W. O. BUTLER addressed the House as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER:—When this resolution was under consideration about a month since, I confess I felt much anxiety to mingle in the debate then in progress. And, although that anxiety has in a great degree subsided with the feelings of the moment that gave rise to it, yet I will avail myself of the present most unexpected opportunity to give my views upon it. As I am limited to a single hour, I will enter at once on what I design saying, without preface or exordium.

Although the whole course pursued by Mr. Webster in relation to the burning of the Caroline, and the demand for the release of McLeod, meets my unqualified disapprobation, and, as I have no doubt, will meet the condemnation of nine-tenths of the American people; yet my purpose is less to censure or criticise that course, than to express my own views on these important and highly interesting matters. I have, however, another object in view, and that not a subordinate one. I desire to repel with due contempt, some of the many and bitter attacks that have been made upon the democratic party and the late President in the progress of this debate, by the federalists who have undertaken the defence of Mr. Webster, their leader, and their favorite. They charge us with attempting to stimulate the nation into a war, for base political purposes. For these, and all such charges, I can but feel the most thorough contempt. I have invariably found those who are in the daily habit of making the most bitter and ruthless charges against a whole party to be the very last who would dare to whisper aught injurious to the reputation of any individual member of such party. Sir, the democratic party know too well on whom the burdens of war always have fallen, and must fall, to desire it when not demanded imperatively for the honor and safety of the nation. And I look upon him, or them, who desire war for any other purpose, with as much contempt as I would upon those who would skulk when a war was proper. And I might, with much more truth, retort on the gentlemen who have made these charges, that they have conjured them up, with the vain hope of screening themselves and their leader from the contumely and disgrace that are likely to overtake them.

I will now beg leave to turn my particular attention to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HUNT.] I owe that gentleman an apology for not having heard his whole speech. It was accident alone that I heard any part of it. I understood him to say—and I know I did not misunderstand him—that Mr Van Buren, by his misconduct, was justly chargeable with the burning of the Caroline, and all its train of evil consequences; that but for his gross and criminal neglect of a high official duty, these misfortunes would never have befallen the country. I understood him specifically to charge that Mr. Van Buren, with the hope to gain the northern districts of New York for his friends who were candidates for Congress, and thereby to strengthen himself, had abstained from issuing his proclamation, which had he issued at a propper time, would have prevented all these disasters to the country. Sir, let me tell the gentleman who has made these charges, that he is paying his own noble State a most shabby compliment when he announces to the world that her support is to be purchased by such vile means; when he holds out the possibility even that the President of the United States could hope to win her favor, either for his friends or himself, by a criminal dereliction of duty. It is said, and from undoubted authority, that a charge of precisely an opposite character was made against him pending the very elections to which the gentleman had referred. It was then convenient to charge him with a too rigid administration of the law, to the oppression of the patriot cause; by which his friends are said to have lost ground both in New York and Maine. One of these charges is about as true as the other, and both of them false. Can any sane man believe that Mr. Van Buren, in the first six months of his presidency, was so much alarmed about his re-election as to be driven to such a desperate and despicable resort as this? Whom did he fear as a competitor? Was it General Harrison? He had just beaten him two to one. Was it Mr. Clay? To the reproach of a party supported by his name and talents alone, they have ever abandoned him at the hour of need, and left him to the mortification of being distanced by every competitor. What party had he to fear? The whig party? The discordant elements that have since made it up were then in a state of angry chaos. The odds and ends, and shreds and patches of all parties that now compose it, had not yet been forced into a repulsive contiguity. The southern slaveholder and northern abolitionist had not yet been taught that their honor and their interest required of them to pull kindly in the same harness. No, sir; these were among the many other equally strange things taught afterwards in the Harrisburg convention, and form too important an epoch in the history of the times to be chronicled at any other period. They were heralded into the world by the hard-cider shout, and made their advents under the coon-skin banner. But, whatever inducements Mr. Van Buren might have had to pursue a different course, I am prepared to prove that, in relation to this matter at least, he did all that could be desired or expected of a wise and vigilant Chief Magistrate. It may be true that he did not issue his proclamation quite as soon as the gentleman from New York thinks he should have done. But of what avail was it when issued? Simply to inform the people that which the simplest man in the community knew just as well before—that we were at peace with England, and that it would be unlawful to engage in the civil wars of Canada. This, if it had been done in time, would have satisfied the gentleman from New York; for so he has expressly informed this House. It would not have satisfied the nation, nor did it content Mr. Van Buren. He felt himself called upon to resort to much more rigid and much more efficient means. If the gentleman, who is so fond of censuring the President for neglect of duty, wishes to know what he has done, let him read the public documents within his reach, and he will find that on the 5th of December, 1837—more than twenty days before the burning of the Caroline—he issued his orders through the Secretary of State, commanding the district attorneys in the States bordering on Canada to prosecute with vigor all persons who should be found guilty of intermeddling in the affairs of that country. He will also find that on the same day, and through the same medium, he addressed the several governors of those States, exhorting them to a like vigilance. And those governors severally issued proclamations. So that the peace and harmony of the two nations would have remained unbroken, if proclamations could have been of any avail. But this is not all that the President did to preserve the peace. When informed by the mayor of Buffalo that Mackenzie was hauling up for recruits in that place, and when he learned also that disturbances of a like character were going on in other places, he immediately ordered the United States troops and the adjoining districts to repair forthwith to the scene where those illegal transactions were said to be in progress, and to also placed at the disposal of the laws officers all the requisite officers in the vicinity. But I have still one other proof; and one which I presume will be very decisive with the gentleman from New York. It is British proof. I take the testimony of Lord Palmerston, in the letter of the 24th of April, in which he expresses his entire satisfaction at the American government was doing, and in their power to preserve the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Now, the gentleman who has read the letter of Lord Palmerston, and thought light of it, does, Mr. M'Neil, to eliminate the American President will receive such testimony as that of Lord Palmerston, in his vindication. And now, Mr. Speaker, with these proofs of Mr. Van Buren's vigilance before me, I take upon myself to say that the charge of the gentleman from New York is without the slightest foundation in truth; that it is but the sickly offspring of his own fevered imagination."

When the proposition to restore the fine to Jackson came up in 1843, General Butler made the most effective speech delivered on the occasion. It was listened to by both parties in the House of Representatives with breathless attention. When he ceased, a burst of congratulation followed, which evinced the high pleasure it produced upon the members. We will give a single extract from that speech, in which, as well as in the preceding one, the same traits of character and principle are evinced—patriotism, fidelity to his friends, and hatred of the democracy against all assailants.

MR. SPEAKER:—Although there is, perhaps, not a gentleman around me less in love with the music of his own voice within these walls, than I with mine, yet there are occasions—and this is one of them—on which I do not feel myself at liberty to follow the natural bent of my own inclination. It is known to you, sir, and to many others in this hall, that I belonged to the southern army commanded by General Jackson in the years 1814 and 1815. It will, therefore, be presumed, and correctly presumed, that I am somewhat familiar with the prominent facts and circumstances which led to the declaration and enforcement of martial law, and for which the fine proposed to be remitted by the bill now under consideration was inflicted. It is also known to you sir—at least it is well known to my constituents—that I have ever been the warm and personal and political friend of that distinguished gentleman. Nay, sir, that I was once, but not then, a member of his military family. Under all these circumstances were I to remain silent, and listen to such a debate as that to which this subject has given rise, there could be but one of two opinions formed as to the cause of that silence. It would either be said that I deemed the conduct of General Jackson utterly indefensible, or that I shrunk from that defence. Neither of them shall be said in advance, whatever else may be said when I shall have taken my seat.

What, sir, is the proposition before us? Simply to restore to General Jackson the amount of a fine, inflicted, as he contends, for the performance of an act of imperative duty, and one essential to the service of the country. And yet, sir, I see with equal pain and surprise that this simple proposition, which ought to depend upon truth and justice alone, is fast assuming, if it has not already assumed, a decided party character. I am asked, on my right and on my left, why the democratic party did not pass such a law when in power? Do gentlemen who make this inquiry wish to leave the inference that the democratic party have shrunk from doing so? This, no one does or can believe.—Why should this be peculiarly a democratic measure? Had the whigs no part in the defence of New Orleans? Were none of them, or none of their friends there? Is they cherish no proud recollections of that glorious defence, and are willing to yield up all to the democratic party, then, it does there might be some pregnence for making this a party question. But, sir, I know it is far otherwise: I know that every patriot in the land feels his heart bound prouder within him, as his eye falls on that immortal page in his country's history; and he feels that such achievements are a nation's not a party's wealth. Still I hear the question repeated on all sides, 'why is this measure forced upon a whig Congress?' It may be, sir, for the express purpose of affording that party the opportunity to prove to the world that justice and magnanimity are still to be found in its ranks; or it may be for precisely the opposite reason. I understand, however, it has been done in obedience to the voice of public sentiment—acting, no doubt on the known wishes of General Jackson to be released from a fine which he believes unjust, and therefore, only, oppressive. If my wish were to make political capital, and I could consent to resort to such a measure for such a purpose, nothing could please me more than to witness the party bias attempted to be given to it. Sir, will your party, with all its knowledge and talents, never have the wisdom to appreciate the American people? Lay this question before them in your next canvass and you will at least learn that ingratitude and injustice to those who have freely perilled their lives in defence of their country form no part of her character.

Before I proceed further upon the merits of the question under consideration, permit me to say a few words in reply to part of the speech of the venerable gentleman, Mr. ADAMS—not on its merits. I will first read from the Globe's report of that speech the following paragraph:

"Rumors were afloat—he could not, of course, vouch for their truth—that the great presidential question between the various divisions of the democratic party was to be ultimately decided by General Jackson himself. It was to be given out that he was to be the president of the national democratic convention; and who knew what the result would be? Such were the rumors which were afloat. From what the House had seen, it was clear that all the divisions of the party were humble editors for its good-will or neutrality to be worked down. He did not expressly assign the paragraph in the message of the President to that purpose. The President alone knew what were his motives; and, therefore, he (Mr. A.) would not say that this was a bid in the great nation. If it was, however, a bid, he would say that it was not a very good one. He thought the war-worn veteran would say that such a bid went too—At any rate, he wished to have the trial made, by putting the bill in precisely the same terms recommended by the President, in order to see whether the 'war-worn veteran' would take it."

Now, sir, I will not pretend to decide what influence General Jackson may have in future presidential ruling. It is however well known—and to none better than the venerable gentleman [Mr. ADAMS] himself—that the old hero in his day was esteemed a most capital [illegible] one chance in a thousand—or even less—that no one man could be found in the whole [illegible] opposition. That the position of Mr. ADAMS cannot [illegible] the new position [illegible] manifest from the fact that he himself [illegible] himself upon that ground. General [illegible] a similar [illegible] was [illegible] Bar, [illegible] Hamilton [illegible] Jefferson [illegible] was [illegible] upon a [illegible] Hamilton [illegible] Jefferson [illegible] the people [illegible] And [illegible] the [illegible] Hamilton [illegible] Jefferson [illegible] Hamilton [illegible] Jefferson [illegible] Hamilton [illegible] Jefferson

knowledge of the ardent ambition and military character of Hamilton, that diminished the national regret that a man so gifted to grace and to serve the cause of humanity, should have perished in the fulness of his fame, and before the consummation of his perilous career. Had he lived to consummate the sanguine hopes in which his ambition delighted to indulge, that towering spirit, on the death of Gen. Washington, confident in his own gallantry, popularity, and talents—with a servile majority in Congress—all the opulent classes, whose fortunes he had augmented, and the fearful resources of the National Bank, to encourage and sustain his views, might have imitated the example of Cæsar, whose name he thought the greatest that history records, and reared with his triumphant sword, another Monarchy to mock the liberties of man. For he often declared, long after the independence of the United States, and the adoption of the Constitution, that the British Monarchy, with all its vices and corruptions, was the most perfect government that ever existed.

But it is contended by those who pretend that the U. S. Bank was a Republican measure, that Washington and Madison approved it. In answer to this we say that Gen. Washington was known to have entertained great difficulty in reference to the charter which was given to the first Bank of the United States; and it is believed from his general view on the subject of banking, that he never would have signed that bill had it not been that the war of the Revolution had entailed upon us a heavy national debt and a deranged currency. These evils were pressed upon him with so much force by Mr. Hamilton, one of his cabinet advisers, and in whom he had great confidence, that he did not, until after much consideration and reluctance, give his assent to the bill. But that Gen. Washington was hostile to a National Bank, is made already manifest in his letter to Col. Stone, of Maryland. Hear the voice of the great man, as it were, speaking from the tomb.

"I do not scruple to declare, that if I had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission upon the general principles of its utility as a representative, and the necessity of it as a medium.

"To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod, that a place hardly remains untouched. In a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is greater than it really is. I contend it is by the substance, not with the shadow of things, we are to be benefitted. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported: consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sterling value of the money. Wherein then is the farmer, the planter, the artizan benefitted?—The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance; and in proportion to his gain, the creditor of the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great, is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing, and perhaps most valuable part of the community, are prayed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators."

This extract shows his aversion to paper money, and by consequence that he approved of the charter of the first Bank because of some pressing necessity, which operated against his better judgment; no doubt, after great deliberation where the embarrassed condition of his beloved country pressed in anxious review. The charter of this bank expired March 4, 1811.—At this time the resources were greatly developed—the national debt much reduced, and the Government relieved from its consequent embarrassment, and a Republican Congress, by the country, refused to recharter the institution. But in consequence of the war of 1812, Mr. Madison found his country in 1816, in precisely the same situation that Gen. Washington did in 1791, and from similar causes. Under these circumstances he signed the charter for the second Bank. Neither of these Banks was chartered until the country was loaded with debt.—Now is it doing justice to the memories of Washington and Madison, the terror of whose opinions were throughout in opposition to the banking system, to say that they would have under any other circumstances been in favor of a National Bank? Is it proof, that it is a Republican measure?

Mr. Jefferson always opposed the bank of the United States, both on grounds of constitutionality and inexpediency, took his stand against the first Bank of the United States—and earnestly advised Gen. Washington to veto the bill. His remonstrance, however, was unavailing.—The bill was passed—but Republican Virginia, with Jefferson and Madison at the head, never ceased to consider it as a gross infringement on the Constitution. Mr. Marshall, in his life of Washington, states that this measure greatly contributed to lay the foundation of the two great political parties in the country.

Mr. Madison expressly denied the power of Congress to establish Banks. And this, he said, was not a novel opinion; he had long entertained it. And in his speech in 1791, he says, among many other disadvantages, its tendency would be "first: banishing the precious metals, by substituting another medium to perform their office." This proved true.

The second Bank was chartered in 1816, and Mr. Madison, in an evil hour agreed to sign it; but thanks to the iron nerve of Andrew Jackson, he arrested a renewal of its charter, and we are no longer overborne by this unconstitutional and anti-republican monster.

In testimony of the truth of the foregoing, we add the following—which we find in one of our Exchanges under the significant title of "*The leaders of the English party.*" It is too good to be lost.

"It is well to call men and things by their right names. Animated by this desire, we have called the opposition or whig party, by the name they were known by in the war of 1812—*Federalists*. They were so nettled by the recall of their dishonored name, that we really felt quite concerned, lest they would not sleep at nights. In the abundance of our pity, we sung lullaby, and they might have rested in peace for us, had we not, in looking over the 3d volume of the 'British Quarterly Review,' had our attention arrested at page 232, by some remarks on these United States, which, for the benefit of the concern, we reprint:

"'It seems to be now admitted, either tacitly or openly, by politicians of all grades, that the democratic principle is now surely triumphant in the U. States. The struggle has been a long one. The events of the disastrous war of 1814, the naval victories of the United States; the death of Gen. Ross, and the retreat of his forces from Baltimore, the total destruction of Sir Edward Packenham, and his brave, but ill-fated troops before New Orleans; and the naval supremacy of the States on the lakes, were decisive as to the possibility of coercing this great republic by force of arms. The attempt was then made to effect by the influence of money, that which the cannon and bayonet were impotent to attain. It was endeavored to rule the union of States from England by means of a 'moneyed aristocracy.' This, too, has now utterly failed. The destruction of the U. S. bank and its paper money, by the resolved and intrepid President Jackson, dispersed this deep scheme into empty air. From this hour the power of the American 'Whigs,' as they strangely term themselves, began to decline and fall.

"'The election of Gen. Harrison to his brief Presidency, was their final effort. Since that period the influence of Messrs. Clay, Webster, *and the other leaders of the English party*, has fallen to nothing with the American people.—They are *notoriously discarded*; and their *subserviency* to the views of the English Government has not only destroyed themselves, but has excited across the Atlantic, a popular feeling against England or rather its government, which is not only deplorable, but fearful and alarming in a high degree.'"

This shows conclusively what Federalism *has* been, where its sympathies *have* always been; and with this we may show hereafter what it *now* is. Though they may steal the democratic name, and use the music of its forces, upon which it has heaped the most malignant odium, to advance their cause, still Federalism is the same in principle, and he who votes with the Whig party votes for Federal principles.—always opposed to our country's good.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice Democrats, from nearly all of the towns in Oxford County, met in the Court Room at Paris, on Wednesday evening last, to respond to the nomination of Gen. CASS and BUTLER, by the Baltimore Convention, for President and Vice President.

The Chair was taken at eight o'clock by Lyman Rawson, Esq., and G. K. Shaw was appointed Secretary. The large and commodious Court Room was soon filled to its utmost capacity with an audience which for intelligence, earnestness and interest in the occasion is seldom surpassed.

Col. Andrews of Paris, first addressed the meeting, and gave a very able and interesting account of the Baltimore Convention, and of the prospect of the triumph of Democracy throughout the Union as he could best learn from Delegates from the several States.

Hon. V. D Paris then presented the following Resolutions, which were received with the liveliest demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Resolved, That the Democratic National Convention in nominating Gen LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, for President, and Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, for Vice President of the United States, have presented to the American people, Statesmen and Heroes of spotless integrity, undoubted patriotism and unshaken political faith, whose whole lives have been spent in upholding and advancing the great cause of Constitutional liberty against foreign and domestic enemies, to the honor, pride, and glory of our country.

Resolved, That we will with our wonted devotion to principles, support these fearless champions of Democracy, nominated at the Baltimore Convention, and pledge Old Democratic Oxford to its support by a majority of thousands upon thousands.

On these Resolutions the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Gerry of Waterford, Chase of Fryeburg, Parris of Portland, Frye of Bethel, Luddan of Turner, Emery of Paris, and several other gentlemen in such a manner as to awaken general enthusiasm in favor of those Republican sentiments that have a practical bearing on the political relations of our country.

The Resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and nine cheers given for CASS and BUTLER.

This meeting, we believe, is but a prelude to the great meeting on November next, when the people of this County will respond by an almost unanimous vote in favor of CASS and BUTLER—when Republicanism and *Democratic* principle will triumph over Whiggery and no principle throughout the Union.

We have every thing to encourage us, so that we can safely say, Taylor and Fillmore and every CASS and BUTLER but ACTION *must be the watch word!*

☞ The space occupied by the life of Gen. BUTLER could not have been better appropriated, we think, and our readers will no doubt excuse us for the want of the usual variety in this number.

Peace! Peace!!

We have at length the exquisite pleasure of announcing to our countrymen the ratification of the treaty, and the establishment of peace between Mexico and the United States. We are satisfied that we proclaim no intelligence that would diffuse greater joy throughout our country—not peace only, but *an honorable and advantageous peace*—as the result of one of the most brilliant wars that ever adorned the annals of any nation. The president declared that he would prosecute the war until he could "conquer peace"—an honorable peace. We have reached this result, and we cordially congratulate the country upon it.—Washington Union.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the democratic members of the legislature on Wednesday evening, Hon. DAVID DUNN was chosen President, and Hon. IRA T. DREW, Secretary. The convention voted to proceed to the choice of a candidate for Governor, and Hon JOHN W. DANA, our present worthy and highly popular Governor, was re-nominated by a *viva voce* vote. He received 99 votes, being all that were given.

The convention then proceeded to select two candidates for electors at large of President and Vice President of the United States.

It was voted, to make the first selection from the eastern division of the State, and on proceeding to the ballot the following was the result:

Hugh J. Anderson had	57
Joshua A. Lowell,	29
R. K. J. Porter,	3
Others,	2

Hon. Hugh J. Anderson was accordingly selected.

The convention then proceeded to select a candidate for elector from the western section, and the following was the result of the balloting:

Rufus McIntire had	81
Others persons,	3

Hon. Rufus McIntire was accordingly selected.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Walker of Lovell, of the House, Dyer, Leach, Merrill, and Townsend, of the Senate, White of Bucksport, Larrabee of Wales, Crocker of St. Albans, Sewall of Oldtown, Lowney of Belfast, Thombs of Elliotsville, Morrell of Strong, Cary of Houlton, of the house, were appointed to nominate to the convention a State Committee. They retired and subsequently reported the following

STATE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. MOSES McDONALD,
THEODORE INGALLS,
REUEL WILLIAMS,
EZRA B. FRENCH,
GORHAM L. BOYNTON,
SYLVANUS S. RAWSON,
FRANKLIN SMITH.

The report was accepted.

It was voted that the State Committee be requested to prepare an Address to the people of the State.

The State Committee was authorized to appoint a Central Committee.

Messrs. Sewall of Oldtown, of the House, Drew and Holden, of the Senate, and Williams of Augusta, and Rose of Newport, of the House, were appointed to report resolutions at a subsequent meeting.

With three cheers for John W. Dana, the convention adjourned till Thursday the 22d inst.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The new British mail ship America, which left Liverpool on the 31, arrived in Boston, Tuesday evening. She touched at Halifax as usual, and this is therefore the quickest passage ever made from land to land.

The Washington from South[illegible] sailed from New York on the 1st.

The aspect of things in England and Ireland is rather better.

Some partial disturbances have taken place in the metropolis, at Bradford, Manchester, Leeds and other places. Chartists have been the chief instigators of these tumults, which in every case have been suppressed. Deep seated misery prevails among immense bodies of the unemployed people, and it can only be by an improvement in trade that the present suffering can be alleviated. Mr. Mitchel's conviction is the present theme of declamation by the orators who address the people on these occasions.—The Government is quite passive, as yet, with regard to any comprehensive measures of relief. The price of bread is very low, which doubtless mitigates much distress.

According to Charles Wilmer's Liverpool Mail—"The ministry is becoming more feeble, and a strong opinion gaines ground that it will be with the utmost difficulty, should they succeed in maintaining themselves in power to the close of the session.

Mr. Hume's motion for an extension of the suffrage and other measures of parliamentry reform is fixed for the 20th inst.; and the party represented by the Hon. member are exerting themselves out of doors to rebut the assertion made by the premier, as to the indifference of the people to questions of organic change.

The question of Jewish disabilities has been temporarily settled by the rejection by the house of lords, of the relief bill introduced by Lord John Russell, which had received the support of every leading statesman in the lower house.

IRELAND. Mr. Mitchel, editor of the United Irishman, was sentenced to 14 years transportation, and has been removed from Dublin to Smoke Island, preparatory to embarkation. All this is sudden and terrible, and it excites the repeal press to fury. The correspondent of the Times writes from Dublin, May 31, that "There appears to be more work in store for the Attorney General Monahan and her Majesty's judges of commissions. I am enabled to state, that at a meeting (private of course) held yesterday of the council of the confederation, a motion by Father Kenyon, was put and carried, to the effect that the committee of the confederation hitherto composed of 150 members, be reduced to 21, to be chosen by ballot. An address, bearing the signature of William Smith O'Brien and advocating a direct resort to arms, was submitted to the new directory, and unanimously approved of. This document is to be laid, for final adoption, before the open meeting of the confederates, which takes place to-morrow night."

A subscription has been already set on foot in Ireland for the wife and children of Mr John Mitchel. The lady is a niece of Sir William Verner, M. P. for the county of Armagh, and was married at the early age of 15 years.—Although still youthful she is the mother of four children, the eldest of whom is 9 years old.—Among the contributors a glorious rivalry impels protestants and catholics to strive for the mastery in demonstrating by their contributions their loathing hatred of the unfair means by which John Mitchel has been made a felon.—The members of the repeal association on Monday, passed resolutions of promise to support Mrs. Mitchel and her children during Mr Mitchel's banishment.

FRANCE. There has been considerable alarm in Paris, and the rappel has been beaten through it is not known for what. At the last accounts all was quiet. The commission on the constitution has decided, by a majority of 17 against 5, that the republic shall be governed by a president.

SPAIN. Madrid papers of May 26th state that tranquility prevailed in Madrid and through out the provinces.

AUSTRIA. On the 24th of May the ministry in accordance with the decree issued by the emperor from Inspruch, ordered the academic legion to dissolve, and immediately to lay down their arms. A revolt instantly took place—students and ouvirers immediately raised barricades. The soldiers were repulsed, and retreated upon the glacis, and occupied all the bastions. Hostilities have not been renewed. The people called for the maintenance of the academic legion, the removal of the soldiers the return of the emperor within eight days, or the substitution of a prince in his place.

AUSTRIAN ITALY. Count Nugent has resigned the command of the Austrian army, which, under the command of the Prince of Tour and Taxis, effected a junction with Radetsky at Verona. The great age of Count Nugent (he is upwrads of eighty) is assigned as a reason for his resigning his command. Radersky has now 50,000 men under his command.

ITALY. The expected collision in Rome seemed more imminent. The pope was profoundly affected by the news of the massacre in Naples; was to write to the king on the subject. The number killed in Naples is said to have been 2000.

☞ The N. O. Picayune of the 4th says,—"Brig. Gen. Brooke, the commander of the western division of the army, yesterday received a requisition from Maj. Gen. Butler for vessels to convey twenty-seven thousand troops, officers and men, from some port or ports in Mexico to the United States."

☞ There are *seventy* democratic presses in New York that support the nominations of Cass and Butler.

THE FEDERAL PLATFORM. The federalists, at their late National Convention, adopted the following resolutions, as expressive of the *principles* upon which they now stand:

Resolved, 1.—	0
Resolved, 2.—	0
Resolved, 3.—	0
Resolved, 4.—	0

Gen. Taylor, their candidate, has written twenty-five letters relative to the presidency. By these he is understood to be fully and positively committed in favor of the sentiments contained in the above resolutions

As they have placed their creed in the shape of an inverted pyramid—the apex being broader than the base—the northern philosophers of the party are rather apprehensive that the breathings of the people against it may produce a downfall. Targus.

DEATHS.

In this town, this morning, Mr. Daniel Fobes, aged 75 years.

In Norway, 11th inst., Mrs. Sarah Lassell, aged 53 years.

Blacksmith Wanted.

WANTED immediately, a good BLACKSMITH,—one experienced in the shoeing of Carriages of every description, and Jobbing. A good Stock and Tools will be furnished, and a fair price by the day or job will be paid. Apply to

C. P. KIMBALL.

Norway Village, June 19, 1848. 3w8.

Auction Sale.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the South Meeting House in Fryeburg in the County of Oxford in accordance with the Statute, made application to the Western District Court holden at Paris for said County on the second Tuesday of June 1847 for leave to sell said House with the land thereto belonging, and having given the notice ordered by the said Court, at the June Term of said Court following said County A. R. Bradley was appointed Agent by said Court to sell said House and land at Auction. Notice is hereby given that said House and land will be sold by said Agent at Auction at said Meeting House on Monday the twenty-fourth day of July next A. D. 1848, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A. R. BRADLEY, AGENT.

Paris, June 23, 1848. 8

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RESPECTFULLY informs her old customers and the public generally, that she has just received a good assortment of fashionable

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY

BONNETS,

—ALSO—

CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c. &c.

☞ Orders from a distance, (as usual,) punctually attended to.

Norway Village, June 1, 1848 tf 8

June 12, 1848.

Popular Trade.

Great Bargains from Auction!!

SMITH & ROBINSON,

90 & 92 Middle St., Portland,

HAVE now in store the largest stock of Goods to be found in the city, part of which was bought at the NEW YORK AUCTIONS, and will be sold very low *for Cash*. Our assortment of

CARPETINGS,

is unsurpassed by any in the State. We have very elegant Three Plys, Extra Superfines, Fine and Common. All wool CARPETINGS, for 50 cts. Painted Floor Cloths, for Dining Rooms, Halls, Ship Cabins, Railroads, &c. put down without a seam. Straw Matting, Plain, Fig'd and Check'd. Stair Carpetings, of different styles and widths.

Rugs, Buckings, Stair Rods, Crash.

Lapland and Wool Mats, some very beautiful. Bedside Mats, new article.

The above Goods will be sold lower than can be purchased in this city.

FEATHERS AND MATRESSES

on hand, of any quality and description, at the *lowest prices*. Old Feathers Cleansed. Old Matresses made over.

DRY GOODS.

A perfect assortment, from a Pin to the best Broadcloth.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Will close our all Wool Cashmere Shawls, at very reduced prices.

Black Silk, Barage, Embroidered Crape, Zephyr, and all kinds of SUMMER SHAWLS, from Auction at very low prices.

VISITE TRIMMINGS, of all kinds.

PARASOLETTES AND PARASOLS

bought at Auction last Friday, at about one half the cost of Manufacture.

100 Black Silk Parasolettes, 1,75, worth $3.
1 case Fancy colored do., cheap.
1 case Green do., at 1,25, worth 1,75.
1 case fancy do., 1,12, worth 1,50.
100 SUN SHADES, green, and whale bone sticks, worth 75 cents.
150 large sized PARASOLS, all Silk, whale bone sticks, only fifty cents.
225 cane stick Gingham Parasols, 20 cents.
English PRINTS, 6d; 4-4 Prints, 12 1-2 cents.
Common " 4 to 8 cts., Patches, 5 to 12 cts.
4-4 SHEETINGS, from 6 to 10 cents; cheap as can be obtained in town.

We, in conclusion, say that no one can sell goods cheaper than ourselves.

Now is the time to purchase cheap.

June 20, 1848. 6w8

NEW GOODS

—AT—

South Paris.

J. G. ROUNDS & CO.

HAVING taken and refitted the BRICK STORE, formerly occupied by A. HALL, are now opening a prime assortment of

English, French & American

DRY GOODS;

Hard Ware, Nails, Glass,

Molasses, Salt, Fish, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

These Goods were bought for cash and being determined to do business on the

Ready Pay Principle,

we flatter ourselves that we can offer our goods to those who may favor us with a call at prices so acceptable that they will be induced to purchase.

We would respectfully invite Mr. Hall's former customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted,

Oats, Beans, Corn, Rye, Pelts, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Shingles, Clapboards, &c. &c.

J. G. ROUNDS,
A. C. DENISON,
C. P. TRUE.

South Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

A HOME PAPER!

WILL THE PEOPLE SUSTAIN IT?

The Northern Pioneer.

DEVOTED TO PURE LITERATURE AND POPULAR REFORM.

ON the first of July the subscriber proposes to issue, in the city of Portland, a weekly journal, to be called the NORTHERN PIONEER—the title being significant of the character it is designed to sustain. He is led from various evidences to believe that a Pioneer" in the field of chaste and in true-ative Literature—in the progress of moral elevation and mental development—is demanded by the interests of the people of our State. A very generous patronage is now afforded by our citizens to the innumerable and excellent periodicals of our contemporaries abroad, which, it is believed, would be bestowed upon a high-toned and entertaining literary production in our own midst. The Pioneer is intended to fill a vacuum in the publications of Maine—to supply a want, which is every where felt and expressed, for an independent literary journal, of a sound and elevated character;—not a panderer to vitiated taste or perverted sense—not a medium for silly sentimentalism, and meaningless tales; but a paper which shall represent the prominent spirit of the time—which shall be worthy of the age—worthy of the people where forever it is designed to promote a commending itself to the liberal and thinking minds of all portions of the community.

The Pioneer will be the organ of no clique or faction—serving no party or sect; but laboring steadily for the promotion of the highest good of the PEOPLE, of all classes—having sympathy with HUMANITY, in all its phases—speaking boldly for what may be deemed the RIGHT, with no claim to infallibility of judgement, and fearlessly condemning the WRONG, wherever found. It will be emphatically

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Affording in its columns amusement, practical knowledge, and pleasing instruction, and blending the serious and profitable with the humorous and gay.

The Pioneer will be published on a large sized sheet, in quarto form, and will contain THIRTY-TWO wide columns of closely printed matter. In mechanical execution, it will surpass in neatness and beauty any publication in the State; making at the close of the year a valuable and elegant volume for preservation and binding. It will be afforded to subscribers at the low price of $1,50 per annum in advance—$1,75 paid in six months, or $2,00 at the expiration of the year. Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers, shall receive one copy gratis.

EDWIN PLUMMER.

Portland, June, 1848. 8

THE RISING STAR

COOKING STOVE.

THE above mentioned Stove was patented by Ashley Coates of Auburn, Ohio, May 23, 1847, and introduced into this State last Fall.

It possesses all the facilities for cooking of any now in use, having four boilers and a large convenient oven. It can be changed from a stove to an open

FIRE PLACE,

in the short space of FIVE SECONDS. It can be seen, by those willing to see it, on Paris Hill Court week, and after that time for a few weeks at Royal's Grist Mill, South Paris.

The subscriber having purchased the right of said Stove for this County, intends to have a supply on hand and ready for the fall markets. All those that wish to see the Stove are requested to call and examine this Stove. All that want a good Cook Stove are requested to examine this before purchasing elsewhere. CYRUS A. PACKARD.

Paris, June 16th, 1848. *3w6

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

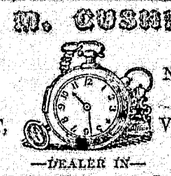
ENOCH P. PETERSON,

late of Newton in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of John Peterson in Livermore, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on Friday, the 24th day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHN HEARSEY, } Commissioners
HORATIO AUSTIN, } of Insolvency.

Canton, June 6th, 1848. 3w5

WM. M. CUSHMAN,

MAIN STREET,  NORWAY VILLAGE

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Is receiving from the city from time to time

New Goods,

of superior quality, which he will sell as CHEAP as can be bought in Portland or Boston, as he buys all his goods

EXCEEDINGLY LOW,

and

SELLS THEM,

with a very little advance,

AT COST.

He has just received an assortment of GOLD and SILVER LEVER, L'EPINE, and common

WATCHES;

BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS;

SPECTACLES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, BEADS, COMBS,

And a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention. For particulars

☞CALL AND EXAMINE,☜

and you cannot fail to find something to suit your taste.

REPAIRING.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleansed and repaired, and warranted.

May 27, 1848. tf 1

CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE South Paris Manufacturing Co. would respectfully give notice that they are fitting up a

CUSTOM CARDING MACHINE,

and will be prepared to receive Wool for Carding on Monday, the 5th of June next.

They have purchased new Cards, and are putting their Machines in the best of order. *Perfect satisfaction* will be WARRANTED to those who may favor them with a call. Particular attention will be paid to

CLOTH DRESSING.

From the superiority of their finishing apparatus, and the experience of their *help*, they feel assured that they will be enabled to finish Cloths in better style than can be done elsewhere.

Wool will be received in exchange for work.

Cloths received and returned to the following places, free of expense, viz:

Dennis Moore's, Lovell; H. C. Buswell, Fryeburg; A. Grover, Bethel Hill; Lovejoy & French, Albany; John Holt, Waterford; A. M. Nelson, Bridgton; O. C. Bolster, Rumford; J. F. Hove, Sumner.

WM. DEERING, AGENT.

South Paris, May 29, 1848. tf 4

Woolen Cloths!!

THE South Paris Manufacturing Co. take pleasure in informing their customers that they have on hand an unusually large stock of

WOOLEN CLOTHS,

which they have intended should be unsurpassed in durability, or style, by any of their previous manufacture, and which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions.

All Cloths sold WARRANTED SERVICEABLE, as those known to be defective will not be offered.

☞ Cloths sold to the TRADE at prices to correspond with the TIMES, and WOOL taken in payment if desired. WM. DEERING, AGENT.

South Paris, June, 1848. tf 5

New Spring Goods!!

HUBBARD & STEVENS

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring Goods, which they will sell at very low prices.

4000 YDS SHEETINGS from 4 1-2 to 8 cts. per yd.
3000 " PRINTS, from 3 1-2 to 14 cts. per y'd.

Paris Hill, May 23, 1848. 4w3

Graffenburg Medicines.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the sale of the following Graffenburg Medicines viz:

Graffenburg Pills.
do Children's Panacea.
do Eye Lotion.
do Green Mountain Ointment.
do Sarsaparilla Compound.

HUBBARD & STEVENS

Paris, May 23, 1848. 4w3

Groceries! Groceries!!

SUCH as Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Pepper, Ginger, Spices, &c. Also, Sugar House Molasses, a splendid article. Clear Pork.—Mackerel, &c., all of which will be sold cheap. Likewise Coffee from 7 to 10 cents per lb. 20 lbs. good Sugar for $1. Tea, 25 cents. For sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 28, 1848. 4w3

SHAWLS!!

4 DOZEN FASHIONABLE SHAWLS, of different kinds, from 50 cts. to $10,00 each. Also, a Good assortment of Muslin de Lains, Ginghams, Printed Lawns, &c. Likewise, Checked Cambrics, and other white goods, for sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

May 23, 1848. 4w2

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE subscribers have on hand and will keep constantly for sale *Townsend's Sarsaparilla*, a genuine article—cheap.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 8th, 1848. tf 1

WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF

HEMLOCK BARK,

Wanted by the subscriber, at South Paris, for which he will pay $2,75 per cord, CASH, on delivery.

LEWIS BRIDGHAM.

South Paris, May 10, 1848. tf 4

E. W. CLARK,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All precepts and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 18, 1848. tf 3

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms the farm formerly owned by the heirs of Benjamin Frost, situated in the town of GORHAM, one mile from the village and nine from the city of Portland, containing about 125 acres, well divided into Woodland, Tillage and pasturage, and is one of the best farms in Cumberland County.—The farm is well watered, has a good orchard, and the buildings are convenient and in good repair.

The farm is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, within one mile and in full view of the Seminary, rendering it a desirable residence for any who may wish to give their children the advantage of one of the best schools in the state. The terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.—
PETER B. FROST, Norway,
Or of SIMEON T. RICE, Portland, or
DANIEL C. LIBBY of Gorham.

May 24, 1848. tf 4

To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners in and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, citizens and legal voters in said County, would respectfully represent that a large number of Petitions have been signed in the several towns in said County by the citizens thereof directed to the next Legislature and praying that the County Buildings may be removed from their present location to some point on the road leading from South Paris to Norway Village and near the point intersected by the road leading from Rumford to Steep Falls in Norway; or that they would leave said question of removal to the people for their decision at the ballot box. They further represent that at the time said Petitions were first put into circulation, it was a matter of doubt whether the contemplated location would be fixed in Paris or Norway, and if in the latter, your Hon. Board would have no jurisdiction in the premises.

They further represent that said Petitioners are now willing to have said new location fixed near the four corners in said town of Paris, and that a presentation of said matter at the next Legislature would be attended with great trouble and expense. They would therefore in our own behalf and in behalf of the petitioners, pray your Hon. Board to take said matter of removal into consideration, and so fix the location of the County Buildings as to accept the proposition in the Petitions for removal.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.
JAMES WALKER & 84 others.

April, 1848.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, by publishing a true and attested copy of their Petition and of this Order of Court three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, the first publication to be at least thirty days before the next adjourned term of said County Commissioners Court, to be holden at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of June next, that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order of Court thereon.
Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS JACOB W. LOTHROP of Buckfield in the county of Oxford, on the twenty third day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, made and executed to me, the subscriber, a mortgage deed of that date of the Southerly half of the lot of land numbered Seventeen in the Sixth Range and West Division of Lots in said Buckfield, to secure payment of certain notes of hand therein described. Now the said Lothrop having failed to pay said notes, according to the tenor thereof, whereby the condition of said mortgage deed has not been fulfilled, I hereby claim possession of said land for condition broken in order to foreclose said mortgage, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

JACOB GURNEY.

Hebron, June 2, 1848. *eowpr4

New Spring Goods!!

—coo—

A. C. DENISON

IS now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

Norway April 26, 1848. tf2

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

10 DOZ. Fashionable Bonnets, such as Florence, China Pearl, Rutland, Lace, &c., from 17 cts. to $2,50 each, and Trimmings, such as Flowers, Wreaths, Ribbons, &c. &c., for sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 25, 1848. 4w3

Broadcloths.

GERMAN, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN Broadcloths, Moldskins, Cassimeres, Fancy Tweeds and Satinetts, for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. tf2

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are Licensed and will sell all kinds of Liquors by Wholesale on as favorable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

KILGORE & STEVENS.

Paris, Nov 23, 1848. 3w2

Shearings and Shearlings.

5000 LBS. Shearings and Shearlings for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848. tf2

REVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

Chest Preservative and Health Regulator, Price 25 cts. Also 50 and 75 cts. Manufactured and for sale by

Chest Expanders, $2. Metallic Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $1,25. Vital and Supporting Lozenges, Fallings of the Head, Back and Chest, and Piles. For Braces or Supporters, see height from heel to foot, and send 25 cts. in cash or current funds to the subscriber, post paid, mention which side, and a sale of the above goods.

DR. S. S. PITCH,
No. 1, New York, post paid.
1y47

Freedom Notice.

IN consideration of the sum of ten dollars paid me by CHARLES BURGESS, my son, I hereby relinquish to him the whole of his time, and all my right to his earnings, until he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, and shall not claim any of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

UBED BURGESS.

Witness—BENJ. STORER.
Mexico, April 20, 1848. *3w4

Freedom Notice.

IN consideration of fifty dollars paid me by M. Vernon M. Abbott, my son, I hereby relinquish the whole of his time, and all my right to his earnings, until he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, and shall not claim any of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

LEVI ABBOTT.

Witness—ISAAC RANDALL.
Mexico, Me., May 2, 1848. *3w4

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

Residence, NORTH-EAST FALLS, Cumberland Co.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 21, 1848. tf 6

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1848.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of the town of Brownfield, respectfully represent that a town way as located by the Selectmen of said town on the 26th day of Nov. last past, from a point between the dwelling houses of John Quint and Joseph Quint, in said town of Brownfield, through lands of Joseph and Isaac Quint and Bradford W. Ricker to communicate with the Buxton road (so called) would greatly facilitate the public convenience, that the same lease from lands under the possession and improvement of your Petitioners, that the said town of Brownfield at a town meeting legally notified for that purpose and holden on the first Monday of March last, unreasonably refused and neglected to accept the same.

Whereupon your Petitioners considering themselves aggrieved by such refusal and neglect, request your Hon. Court to approve and allow of said road, affect the same and appoint place to be recorded by said town of Brownfield—and as in duty bound, &c.

WILLIAM B. QUINT & 11 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1848.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of John Quint in Brownfield, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition, and immediately afterwards at some convenient place in the vicinity will receive a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, if any they have, in favor of the Petition, and a Notice of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of the Town of Brownfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE subscribers represent that the County road as now located and travelled through township letter B. in said County by the dwelling house of John L. Bragg to said township No. 5, Range 1, passes much of the way over land where it is very difficult and expensive to make a good road, and that an alteration might be made in part of said road, so as to accommodate the public equally well, and save much expense in making and keeping in repair said road.

They therefore pray that the Commissioners would view and if practicable locate an alteration in said road, commencing at the intersection of the Cross road and making such alterations as upon examination you shall deem expedient between the Cross road and the Bridge across the Magalloway river in Township No. 5, in the 1st Range.

FRANKLIN SMITH & another.

May 10, 1848.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1848.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at John L. Bragg's in Township No. 5, in said County, the thirteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition and immediately after said view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, if any attend, in favor of said Petition, and a Notice of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon to be published three successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Age printed at Augusta, it being the paper nearest to the route to the State, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, made, posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate [illegible] to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JAMES P. ABBOTT,

late of Andover, [illegible] deceased, and all claims exhibited to us within [illegible] months, commencing on the 26th day of April A. D. 1848, [illegible]

Paris, April 26, 1848.

Strays Taken.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber [illegible]

Carriage Manufactory,
NORWAY VILLAGE.

C. P. RANDALL,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture

BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, COMMON WAGONS, &c. &c.

and will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best quality. Painting, Trimming and Repairing done to order. All kinds of country produce taken in payment for work at the highest market prices.

May 10, 1848. tf 4

Old Iron! Old Iron!!

10,000 LBS. Old Iron wanted by the subscriber for which the highest price will be given in Stores or Trade.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 27

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. B. WALTON, 3m37

Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale at the *Old Stove Shanties*

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 28

Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of 10 by 12 Window Glass for sale by the box or single light, at the Old Stand, unglazed, for sale by

HUMPHREY & STEVENS.

North Paris, April 5 1848 tf 49

PRESSEY & BARROWS'
FURNITURE & CHAIR
MANUFACTORY.

—ooo—

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the cabinet business, and taken the shop near the Westeon Chapel, (formerly occupied by William Andrews,) would respectfully inform the public that they will manufacture and keep on hand

FURNITURE,

of the latest styles and patterns, among which may be found the following articles:

Sofas, Secretaries, Bureaus, Common, Patent Windlass and French Bedsteads—Looking glasses, Card, Pier, Centre, Grecian, Common and Toilet Tables,

Mahogany, Grecian and common Cane-seat Chairs—Cane and small Cottage Rockingchairs, Woodseat do.

and common Chairs of every description, &c. &c.

All work warranted to be of the best quality and sold as low as at any other establishment in the State. Orders will be promptly attended to, and repairing done at short notice.

ISAAC PRESSEY,
B. G. BARROWS.

Norway, Feb. 24, 1848. tf 46

NEW GOODS

—AT—

South Paris.

J. G. ROUNDS & CO.

HAVING taken and refitted the Brick Store, formerly occupied by A. Bartlett, are now opening a prime assortment of

English, French & American
DRY GOODS;
Hard Ware, Nails, Glass,
Molasses, Salt, Fish, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

These Goods were bought for cash and being determined to do business on the

Ready Pay Principle,

we flatter ourselves that we can offer such goods to those who may favor us with a call at prices acceptable that they will be induced to purchase.

We would respectfully invite Mr. Ricker's former customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted,

Oats, Beans, Corn, Rye, Pelts, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Salt Pork, &c. &c.

South Paris, Sept. 16, 1847. tf 1

"BE YE CLOTHED."

PETER B. FROST,
Fashionable Tailor,
Norway Village.

TAKES this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would inform the public generally that he still keeps the Store in the C. C. Penley CLOTHING LINE, at the old stand, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom.

He has just received a full assortment of

Spring and Summer Fashions,

and will "cut up" any kind of a garment that the taste of his customers may require.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, &c. &c. constantly on hand.

Coats and Pants made to order on short notice, and warranted to fit.

CUTTING to let.

May 10, 1848. tf 2

[illegible]

Stoves and Furnace Stock of Tin.

Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

SOUTH PARIS, [illegible]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STOVES [illegible]

NOTICE OF [illegible]

Food for the Silk Worm.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or Cu[illegible]

FOR SALE,

100 M. SPRUCE SPINGLES, cheap.

Paris, May 25, 1848. tf

Notice to Farmers.

THE FRENCH LION will stand for the season of May at the stable of Mr. [illegible] in Norway Village. Farmers are invited to call and examine the Horse.

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 10, 1848.

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10 CHESTS of Singapore, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, April 26, 1848. tf 2

PALM LEAF, and PALM LEAF HATS for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, April 27, 1848. tf 2

Lumber! Lumber!!

60,000 FEET Hemlock [illegible] for sale by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 1, 1848. A. C. DENISON

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, are now open and in operation, ready to execute all and any kind of Castings or Job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Cabinet Kettles, Open, Ash and Box Mouthed Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Sweepers, Grist Stone Cranks, Sugar Mill Castings, &c. &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they would call the attention of dealers to their wares particularly to the manufacture of

STOVES.

and would call the attention of purchasers to the extensive and variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are

[illegible] 4 and 5, with [illegible]

[illegible] and 5, with [illegible]

Parlor [illegible] Parlor Pen, No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, with [illegible]

Two [illegible] Air Tight Parlor [illegible]

Lotteries,

Hall Stove of Six Plate.

These are modern patterns—[illegible] good style, and unusually heavy for the [illegible]

In addition to the above they have purchased a set of patterns, and [illegible] of manufacturing the [illegible] of that [illegible] invented and Patented Hot Air Stoves, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel [illegible] for common and warm, it must be conceded to the best Stove out!

They have also recently [illegible] for the manufacture of [illegible] Patterns for an Improved [illegible]

[illegible] Pot Iron, and will not be [illegible] that can be found [illegible] that the plates will not [illegible] small [illegible] and [illegible] then that used for the [illegible] [illegible] rather than [illegible] those manufactured [illegible]

All orders [illegible] will be [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]